

The Democratic Banner.

\$1.50 PER YEAR

MT. VERNON, OHIO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1914—No. 66

ESTABLISHED 1836

THE DESTINY OF EUROPE HANGS ON BIG FIGHT

Great Battle Under Way Near Namur.

ALLIES BEAT BACK FOE

Reported Victorious In a Sharp Artillery Duel.

BELGIANS ENGAGE VANGUARD

German Advance on Dinant Checked, the invaders being compelled to fall back to their main lines. German Aviators Drop Bombs on the City of Namur, Destroying a Bridge—French Claim Successes in Their Campaign in Alsace.

London, Aug. 17.—The battle on which hangs the destiny of Europe is now under way south of Namur. The allies have been victorious in a sharp artillery duel.

The Belgians have driven back the German troops at Dinant, fifteen miles south of Namur, according to advices received at Paris. The German advance on Dinant was made in force, with the help of artillery. The German guns opened the fighting and the Belgian artillery replied at once. After an artillery duel of some duration, the German infantry advanced and was met by the Belgian infantry. Several encounters followed at different parts of the line, in which, according to the reports, the Belgians were uniformly successful, the Germans being compelled to fall back to their main lines.

Eight bombs have fallen on various parts of the city of Namur from a German aeroplane. One of these fell on the footpath of the Domus bridge, wounding five men.

All along the Alsace-Lorraine frontier the advance guards of the two opposing armies have come into contact, and according to French official reports the Germans have been driven back everywhere with loss.

The French forces before Crey drove farther to the eastward the Bavarians who were repelled Saturday and occupied positions a good distance from the frontier. It is also announced that the French occupied the important heights of Donon, a mountain chain in the Vosges, and made more than 500 prisoners.

The British home fleet has cleared the North sea so that merchant vessels are now passing freely between Scandinavian ports and England, bringing provisions to the United Kingdom. The German fleet is reported to be still bottled up in the eastern part of the North sea.

The Great Battle.

In a line of battle such as that which it is believed is now being drawn up in Belgium and France, with a length of 300 miles, experts point out, different results may be expected at different points. It is realized both in England and France that an initial success at one point is almost inevitably to be compensated for by a temporary failure at another, and that the main issue can be decided only by the final readjustment of positions of the contending armies. The fighting almost certainly will extend over many days.

Meanwhile the Russian armies are beginning to make their presence felt on the German and Austro-Hungarian frontiers. So far as the reports received here go, no battle of importance has yet been fought on the Russian frontier, but the Russians are reported to be forcing the German and Austrian outposts to fall back at the point of the bayonet. While the Austrians are thus beginning to have their attention distracted to the northeast, the Serbians are holding the big Austrian army, reported to number 400,000 men, in check along the Danube and Save and are inflicting heavy losses with their

artillery fire.

Berlin advices say that the Austrian invasion of Russia is continuing by way of the river Dniester.

It is reported here that the German plans for the invasion of France have entirely miscarried.

German Vessels Captured.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The Havas agency has a dispatch from Huelva, Spain, reporting the capture of two German merchant vessels, one a passenger ship and the other a freighter, by an English torpedo flotilla.

DR. ALEXIS CARREL

Noted French Surgeon at the Front Caring For Wounded.



Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute at New York, who had been visiting his family at Lyons, has gone to the front as a surgeon. Dr. Carrel is still a French citizen.

ENCOUNTER AUSTRIANS

French Report Successes in the Lost Provinces.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The French forces advancing on Blamont and Crey, on the border of the department of Meurthe et Moselle, to the east of Lunéville, were confronted by an Austrian army corps which was holding the towns. The French were entirely successful. They carried Blamont at the point of the bayonet. The French army, which is operating from the heights of the Vosges, also continued its advance, retaking the town of Thann in Alsace and capturing General Von Delmting, commander of the Fifteenth German army corps. Two French army airmen on a reconnoitering flight from Verdun flew over the Zeppelin hangars and dropped two bombs on the hangars, doing much damage. They drew the German fire repeatedly, but escaped unhurt.

RUSSIA PRODS TURKEY

Unrestricted Passage Through the Dardanelles Demanded.

Copenhagen, Aug. 17.—Russia has made demands upon Turkey that unrestricted passage through the Dardanelles be granted to the Russian Black sea fleet.

At the outbreak of the European war Turkey proclaimed the neutrality of the Dardanelles. Since that time the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau took refuge in the strait from pursuit by British and French cruisers and have since been sold to Turkey. The allies who are fighting contend that this purchase by Turkey, a neutral nation, of the two German ships at this time, was a violation of international law.

SHIPPING MEAT TO CANADA

Score of Persons Summoned by District Attorney at Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—Summonses were issued for twenty-four persons following the receipts of reports by District Attorney James H. Wilkerson from investigators for the depart-

ment of justice which alleged that 10,000,000 pounds of meat have been shipped out of Chicago and rushed over the Canadian border since the European war began; that two trainloads of provisions billed to the British government leave Chicago nightly, and that thousands of pounds of supplies have been sent to New York, where they are now being held pending arrangements for transportation to foreign nations. The reports created a sensation here. Mr. Wilkerson said that the witnesses would be asked to appear at once and will be questioned on every phase of the food situation. Those who will appear are wholesalers, retailers and warehouse men.

Buying Sugar to Make Explosives.

Baltimore, Aug. 17.—A report is in circulation here to the effect that England is buying American sugar to use in making explosives.

ITALY MAY GET IN

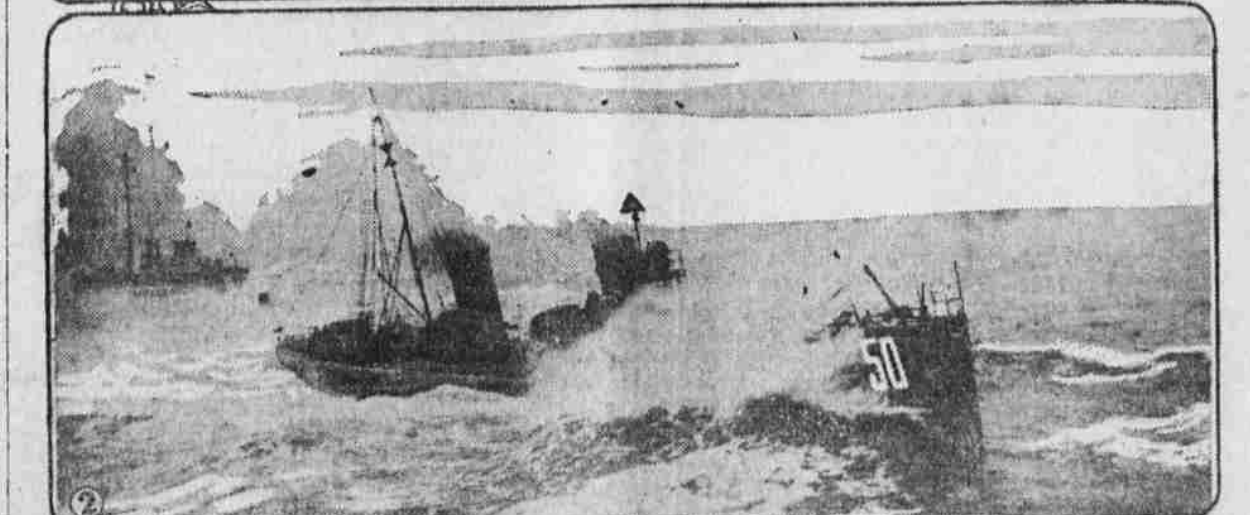
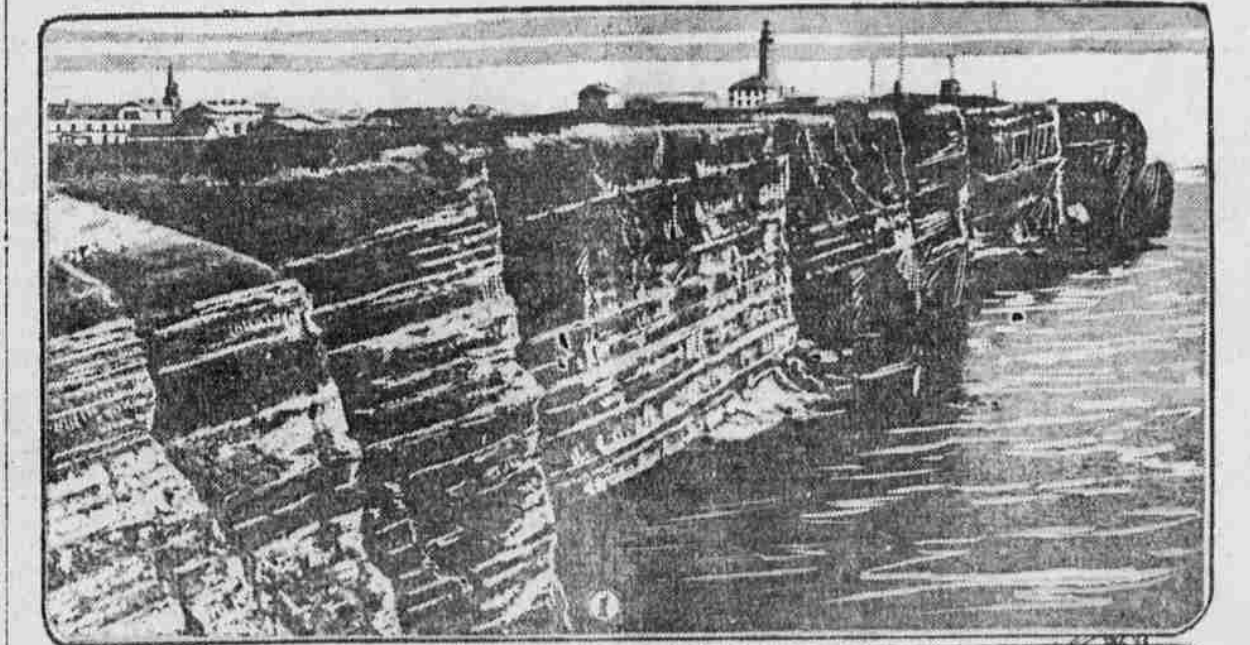
Open Break With Austria Believed Imminent.

London, Aug. 17.—The spreading of the war zone, which it is believed will be the inevitable outcome of Japan's ultimatum to Germany, in the view of some English experts, is likely to be followed by an open break in the already tensely drawn situation between Austria and Italy.

Should this break come, in the opinion of these observers, it would mean in the present situation the speedy crumbling of Austria's power and the complete isolation of Germany. With no outside help and with her navy bottled up, her commerce destroyed, her far eastern trade and possessions gone, the experts say it would mean that the present war would be brought to an early end even should the German arms win some victories in Belgium and France.

The tension between Italy and Austria at present may be gauged by the fact that 1,000 Italians are leaving France immediately in answer to a mobilization order.

HELGOLAND AN IMPORTANT NAVAL BASE FOR GERMANY IN NORTH SEA OPERATIONS



1 HELGOLAND LIGHTHOUSE 2 GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER

Helgoland is an island of rock in the North Sea, about forty-six miles north-west of the mouths of the Elbe and Weser rivers. It stands about 200 feet above the sea, and there is a little village of pilots and fishermen on it and a lighthouse. This island, which plays an important part in the present North sea situation, was owned by England from 1807 till 1890 when Germany bought it for the establishment of a

Kaiser Must Disarm In Far East.

GIVEN WEEK OF GRACE

Declaration of War Almost Certain to Follow.

UNCLE SAM DEEPLY CONCERNED

Mikado Demands the Withdrawal or Dismantling of German Warships Now in Oriental Waters and the Evacuation of Kiaochow, a German Colony in China—Step Regarded With Apprehension at Washington. War Zone Likely to Spread.

Tokyo, Aug. 17.—The Japanese government sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding that German warships in the far east be withdrawn or dismantled and that the German leased colony of Kiaochow be surrendered.

The ultimatum expires next Sunday, giving Germany one week in which to send her reply to the Tokyo government. If Germany within this week of grace does not accede to the Japanese demand—the Japanese government will take such steps as it sees fit. The fact that the Japanese

fleet left Japan some days ago for an unannounced destination and that a considerable body of Japanese troops have been on transports awaiting an order to sail for a similar length of time, indicates that Japan is prepared to use such force as may be necessary to enforce her demands.

The sending of the ultimatum to Germany was announced Sunday. At the same time Takaaki Kato, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, after a conference with George W. Guthrie, the American ambassador at Tokyo, issued a statement which was intended to allay any apprehensions on the part of the United States government and people regarding Japan's intentions. The statement in broad terms assured the United States that American interests in the far east would be safeguarded by Japan and that Japan would uphold the integrity of China.

Japan's ultimatum is in the first instance a fulfillment of her part in the Anglo-Japanese alliance, but it is designed also—as an issue having arisen—to terminate Germany's control of Kiaochow which, Japan holds, endangers the integrity of China and the peace of the orient.

Owing to doubts whether communication with Berlin were assured, Japan, in order to insure the arrival of the ultimatum, forwarded it to Berlin by air channels, including Washington, London and Stockholm.

MAY AFFECT UNITED STATES

Japan's Reported Action Regarded With Concern at Washington.

Washington, Aug. 17.—There is no doubt that Washington views the ominous outlook in the far east with extreme gravity and considers the prospect opened up by the reported action of Japan as quite as serious, if not the most serious, event that has as yet occurred in regard to the interests of the United States. It would occasion no surprise here if it were found that the reported intentions of Japan were the cause of the United States government moving actively

in the situation and becoming a participant in the discussion which must necessarily ensue.

Ambassador Chinda had a conference with Secretary Bryan, about which the most absolute secrecy is maintained. It was followed later by a visit of the Russian ambassador to the state department.

If the United States takes any step looking toward either the prevention of hostilities in the far east or toward the preservation of Chinese neutrality and territorial integrity, it is considered probable that the issue will be virtually decided in London. It is taken for granted here that every movement on the part of the Japanese is being made at the inspiration and request of the London foreign office.

Of near concern to the United States is the thought of what Japan may choose to do in the Pacific. Germany has three groups of islands in

AMBASSADOR CHINDA

Notifies State Department of Japan's Ultimatum to Germany.



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the Pacific. She shares the Samoas with the United States and has considerable holdings in the Caroline and Pelew Islands, the latter two groups being on a line between Hawaii and the Philippines. Japan could take all these island possessions from Germany with the greatest ease. The only question is whether she cares to extend her possessions in the opposite direction from her chief interests—Corea, Manchuria and China.

NO WAR LOAN

House of Morgan Drops Negotiations With Europeans.

New York, Aug. 17.—It is safe to say that there will be no war loan made by any banking house of this country to any one of the belligerent nations of Europe. In a word, America's money will not cross the seas to help the fighting nations to wreck themselves or each other to a greater extent than their own resources will permit. The house of J. P. Morgan put itself on record to this effect. It did so through Mr. Morgan himself. He said that President Wilson's opposition to any war loans, as made known through the secretary of state, had decided his firm to drop negotiations with intermediaries acting in behalf of the French government.

Turks Seizing Cargoes.

Athens, Aug. 17.—Reports received here say that Turkey is requisitioning cargoes of all steamships in Turkish waters without regard to their nationality. The purchase by Turkey of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau has caused much apprehension here.

Ban on Absinthe.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The prefect of police, under orders of the military governor, issued an edict forbidding the sale of absinthe in Paris.

Why doesn't The Hague peace conference make a deal with the movies?

BANDITS WIPED OUT BY POSSE

Twelve Men Dead in the Fight
in West Virginia Hills.

STOLEN MONEY RECOVERED

Five Desperadoes, All Italians, Sell Their Lives Dearly, Fighting Several Hundred Men For Many Hours From the Security of a Natural Fortress—Band Exterminated When Nitroglycerin Makes an Opening.

Devon, W. Va., Aug. 17.—In the wilds of Mingo county, West Virginia, a duel to the death was fought between a posse of more than 200 men and the bandits who on Friday slew three employees of the Glen Alum Fuel company and escaped with \$12,500. When the fight ended five Italians lay dead. They had sold their lives dearly and had fought since Saturday noon from the security of a natural fortress in the fastness of the north fork of Ben creek.

The deaths of these outlaws wiped out the gang and put the toll of the tragedy at twelve dead and three wounded.

The dead: Dr. W. D. Amick, physician for the Glen Alum Fuel company; Joseph Sheler, head bookkeeper for the company; F. D. Johnson, Jr., head electrician for the company; John Belcher, former justice of the peace at North Fork, W. Va.; W. L. Burrell, a detective; John Tiller, member of the posse; unidentified Hungarian, a member of the posse; five bandits, all unidentified.

Bud Rutherford, suspected of being the only mountaineer who was with the desperadoes, was arrested and taken to Williamson under a strong guard.

The posse fought from the crags and from behind logs and trees. A rain of fire was poured at the little fort of the band of men who were hemmed in by the cordon of determined men. An occasional shot came from the bandits. This was an indication to the posse that they were short of ammunition and were determined to save the bullets for the last stand. Nitroglycerin was used to dislodge the desperadoes.

All of the money the men had stolen was recovered except about \$700. The bodies of the slain possemen were removed here. Those of the bandits were left on the ground where they were killed. There was nothing in the possession of the men to establish their identity.

Both Together.

Little Mary had been sent to the store by her mother to get some fly paper. She was a long time in returning, and the mother began to get anxious. Going to the door, she spied the little girl coming up the street and called to her, "Mary, have you got the flypaper?"

"No, mother," replied Mary; "it's got me; but we're coming together."—Lippincott's.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.

Cattle—Beaver, \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$5.50; cows and heifers, \$4.75; calves, \$5.50; light, \$5.50; mixed, \$5.75; heavy, \$5.50; roughs, \$5.50; sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$5.50; mixed, \$5.75; yearlings, \$5.50; lambs, \$5.50; wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.50; No. 2 yellow, \$1.50; oats—No. 2 white, \$1.50.

EAST BUFFALO, Aug. 17.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$9.50; ship-pling, \$8.75; stockers and feeders, \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$7.50; calves, \$7.50; light, \$7.50; mixed, \$7.50; heavy, \$7.50; roughs, \$7.50; sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$5.50; mixed, \$5.75; yearlings, \$5.50; lambs, \$5.50.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17.

Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$9.50; butcher steers, \$8.75; stockers and feeders, \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$7.50; calves, \$7.50; light, \$7.50; mixed, \$7.50; heavy, \$7.50; roughs, \$7.50; sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$5.50; mixed, \$5.75; yearlings, \$5.50; lambs, \$5.50.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.

Cattle—Steers, \$9.50; ship-pling, \$8.75; stockers and feeders, \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$7.50; calves, \$7.50; light, \$7.50; mixed, \$7.50; heavy, \$7.50; roughs, \$7.50; sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$5.50; mixed, \$5.75; yearlings, \$5.50; lambs, \$5.50.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.

Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, \$2.50; washed, \$2.50; fine unmerchantable, \$2.50; half blood combing, \$2.50; Blue; three-eighths and one-fourth clothing, \$2.50; delaine unwashed, \$2.50.